Business Notices.

A.—I WILL pay \$3 to \$50 for left off suits and overcouts; pawn tickets bought. Cameron, agent, Flatbushave, and Dean-st. Brooklyn.

BEFORE going to sea, do not fail to provide yourself with a bottle of ANGOTURA BITTARS. It is the best remody against sea-sickness. Beware of imitations.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSPILLED TO MORTHS SUBSPILLED TO MAIN SUBSPILLED THE TRIBUNE SUBSPILLED TO MAIN SUBSPILLED TO MAIN

## New York Daily Tribane

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1886.

## SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN. - Doom of the Home Rule bill; a majerity against its second reading. — Lord Salisbury criticising Mr. Gladstone. — Mishap to the Galatea. ==== Fire on the steamship Nevada. Congress-The House passed a bill to establish

a Sub-Treasury at Louisville; Mr. Hiscock denonneed the measure as a scheme to secure paironage for Democrats.

Domestic. -Capture of the man supposed to have thrown the bomb in Chicago. - Organization of extile manufacturers to withstand the demands of strikers in Philadelphia. - Damage caused by the storm in Ohio, Lilinois, Kansas, Michigan and other States. = 1 he Marquis de Mores in a personal difficulty in Miles City, ...... A circus. fatally burt. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The jury in the

Jachne case rendered a verdict of gnilty at 1:10 this morning. == Daly's company sailed. === Bartley Campbell declared to have general paresis. = Death of Colonel 8. W. Benjamin. — A cashier assaulted by a clerk. — Races at Cedarhurst. — Columbia College Athletic sports. === Probable murder of a policeman, ==== A father and daughter drowned together. - Trip of the Coaching Club to Verna. - Myers beats George again, Gold value of the legal-tender silver dolear (41212 grains), 76.05 cents, = Stocks dull and lower early, but more than recovered and closed

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day : Cloudy, followed by fair weather. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 59°; lowest, 50°; average, 6514°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them. postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

THE TRIBUNE takes pleasure in announcing that to-day, and every Sunday hereafter, the regu lar edition of its Sunday paper will be delivered to all cities and villages along the line of the New-York Central Railroad (west of Albany) by a fast special newspaper train, the outgrowth of THE TEIBUNE's fast summer special to Saratoga of the last four years. The train will leave New-York City at 3 a. m., and is expected to be the fa-test train ever run over the New-York Central road. Every station will be reached as far as Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and connections will be made reaching as far as Chicago and Detroit, The special train will pass the following points at the

hours named :	
Albany	Syracusc
Amsterdam 7.00 a m.	Rochester 11:00 a. m.
Utica8:12 a. m.	Batavia
Rome 8 30 a. m.	Transfer It is a feet of

Readers will do well to leave their orders at once with their local newsdealers. Newsdealers should increase their or lers for THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

The regular edition of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE is also forwarded to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and distributed throughout a large part of Pennsylvania and Maryland, by special newspaper train, every Sun-

Some idea of the extensive building operadons in progress on the west side of the city may be obtained from an article on the subject printed on the 11th page of this paper. For a long time that neighborhood lay neglected, for the prices of lots were so high that no one could see over them; now, however, they are on a more reasonable basis, and many enthusiastic real estate men think that the extreme West Side is speedily to become the fashionable district of the town. If the steam railroads there were underground instead of above it, their hopes would be more likely to be realized. As it is, Fifth-ave. will hold its own for a year or two yet.

Since it has become known that Poles and Bohemians in large numbers have taken part in the outbursts of violence in the West, the impression has become general that most of these men were brought to this country illegally under contracts to labor. This is not true. There are in the United States to-day only about 100,000 Poles and Bohemians, and they began to come in 1847. So far as evidence can be obtained at Castle Garden, they all immigrated thither of their own free will. As a matter of fact it is not necessary for employers who are willing to employ European laboring men to import them. They come gladly without any inducement. To say, therefore, that Chicago and Milwaukee employers brought down their recent troubles upon their own heads is hardly just.

The efforts of the Episcopal Church in this country to identify itself with the working classes will be aided by Bishop Potter's letter to the clergy in his diocese. The Episcopal Church has long been called the church of the rich; and if that is the case, its ministers certainly have an admirable opportunity to do good just now by telling their wealthy hearers plainly what their duty toward the laboring man is. Bishop Potter's points on the subject are therefore most timely. He desires that the rich shall be instructed that the laboring man is not to be considered an object of charity, but a fellow man whom the employer shall treat fairly and honestly; that he is not to be patronized, but recognized as every one's equal in manhood. This is the kind of talk which the laboring classes like to hear, and it should do much to dispel the notion which prevails over toward Avenue A, that modern Christianity is the foe of the poor.

The liberal tendencies of Pope Leo XIII, lend strength to the report that the Vatican and the Quirinal are likely soon to become reconciled. Why not? Pope Leo has made terms with Bismarck and has offered the olive branch to Radical France; and surely if the Church can get on with those two Powers, it ought to be able to find a means of fiving peaceably with the Italian Court. Anyway, the preparations for the May elections in Italy indicate an arrangement, for the Catholics are taking much interest in them. Moreover, fas a correspond-

hostility becomes a burden so soon as harmony found in the interesting letter referred to.

THE CONVICTION OF JAEHNE, Number one! Good for a beginning. There s a long line to follow, and now that one of the bribe-takers of 1884 has been found guilty, the votes, the lawvers who aided the conmons scheme will find themselves in a perilous position. With the encouragement afforded by the victory in the Jachne case, the District-Mr. Martine and his associates can now strike high and strike hard. They will have all the backing from the public that they can desire. Jachne's case was almost hopeless from the beginning, as the evidence against him, supplied by his own confession, was overwhelming. Conown punishment by relling alithey know about the crimes of their fellows.

District-Attorney Martine, his assistant, Mr. Nicoll, and Inspector Byrnes have won laurels in the case which was so well concluded last night. Some of the New-York newspapers, while professing the deepest anxiety that justice should be done and the guilty punished, have hampered and embarrassed the prosecution by repeated expressions of distrust of the good raith of the authorities, and by frantic cries to every one concerned to appreciate the tremendous responsibility of the situation. Perhaps these journals meant well, but they showed little sense. Disinterested and careful observers have never discovered any reason for train wrecked near Binghamton, N. Y.; two men | doubting the good faith of the District-Attorney's office in these matters. What has already resolution.

FATE OF THE HOME RULE BILL. Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill will be defeated on the second reading. This fact is very clearly set forth in our regular London corre Mr. Chamberlain have secured between them to place the Government in a minority when the critical division occurs. They have also pledged themselves to reject any concessions decisive vote upon the measure. The Government is still receiving assurances of support from the Liberal associations and caucuses, but the certainty that the bill is doomed will undoubtedly check the arder of these demonstrations. As the Liberal leaders in opposition are now unwilling to have the measure withdrawn, Mr. Gladstone apparently will soon have to decide whether he will resign or appeal to the country. The former alternative is more probable, as the Queen will undoubtedly prefer to summon Lord Hartington rather than to sanction a dissolution.

The fate of the Home Rule bill was scaled when Mr. Gladstone declined last week to make the concessions demanded by Mr. Chamberlain. If he had been the time-serving politician and demagogue his opponents have represented him to be the old Parliamentary hand ready to away from Santa Catalina Island if once placed stand before Mr. Chamberlain cap in hard like a mendicant asking for support on any terms are not unaccustomed to canoeing, and there so long as he could be allowed to pass his measure in some form-he would have consented to Irish representation at Westminster. Having made this concession, he would have been asked to give assurances that Ulster the magnificent scalping-ground of Los should have a separate Parliament; and before Angeles. Perhaps a good test of the popular he could have settled the score with the Radical faith in the security of the island would be to leader he would have driven the Nationalists ask the people of Southern California how they into opposition. Mr. Gladstone has preferred to fall like a statesman without attempting to ants and followers transferred to Santa Catabeat a parley with treacherous allies who under cover of a flag of truce were bent upon it might be worth while to ascertain who owns humiliating as well as defeating him. He will the island, and what the United States Governgo out of office without forfeiting the sympathy ment would be expected to pay for it. of the great mass of English Liberals and withont sacrificing the respect and gratitude of the Irish people

While Mr. Gladstone's bill is doomed, Home Rule itself still holds the field, with the certainty that any stable Government that may be formed will have to concede it as an abstract principle and to carry it into effect with such modifications as the Irish members may be willing or be forced to accept. In our cable letter the explicit statement is made that whatever may be the fate of the present measure, Home Rule on terms which patriotic Irishmen will be at liberty to accept is certain. The Liberal leaders in opposition are even reported to have agreed upon a substantive policy embodying autonomy in the federal, but not in the colonial, sense. The victory over Mr. Gladstone will be one of those Pyrrhic battles which presage ultimate defeat of the enemies of Home

KRAPOTKINE'S IGNORANCE.

It appears that a man may be eminent as a Socialist, and talk much of a matter of which he knows nothing. The letter of Prince Krapotkine to THE TRIBUNE, which we published yesterday in a special cable dispatch, will go far to destroy any sympathy which might have been felt for him and his associates in the old world, on the notion that their methods were there excused by the tyranny to which they have been subjected. But he now justifies the adoption of the same principles and the same modes of resisting authority in a free country.

It is "an underliable fact," he assumes, that the industrial crisis which the country has encountered is not a temporary one, but "the necessary consequence of false economical relations." Yet this has been publicly denied, both in Europe and in the United States. By them it is believed that the crisis is temporary both here and abroad, and that it is due to the operation of causes which must be expected to recur more or less periodically in all countries. It is proper for Prince Krapotkine to submit reasons for his belief, but to assert that "it is of the State Legislature to clear the preposterundeniable" argues either ignorance or un- ous and monstrously inequitable law from the

truthfulness. Again, he asserts that in this country "the educated classes arrogantly deny the existence of such a thing as the social question." Doubtless this is pure ignorance, but ignorance so great as to disqualify a man for giving any advice to the people of the United States. It is not only true that the social question has from a time of comparative barbarism; an ugly been openly and generally discussed here for survival from the period when the citizens of a some years, in the press, in public meetings, so-called free country upheld the crime of and in assemblages of all sorts, but it is conspicuously true that the question has been discussed with peculiar earnestness by the principle, however modified, cannot seriously educated classes. For example, meetings of clergymen have been tew for months past at away with it no ill effects have ever followed. which the question has not been discussed, and The universal experience has been that when

ation can only be a matter of time. The ing fact that, until recent events disclosed the families that serve the Pope serve the King close relation and sympathy between social also, and where high officials are thus related theories and Anarchic crimes, the educated classes were rapidly advancing toward a of interest is developed. Other points which measure of sympathy with Socialism. If Prince seem to indicate approaching peace will be Krapotkine is so marvellously ignorant of the United States as this statement indicates, he is not fit to speak of American affairs at all, and a streng suspicion is justified that he is equally blinded to facts in other countries.

"In America force is proclaimed the supreme means." That is true, and by the Anarchists; the conviction of all the corrupt Aldermen may not, as the writer falsely asserts, by society. fairly be expected. Then, too, the men who Public discussion has not been interrupted to supplied the money which Moloney paid for this day in the slightest degree. But the Anarchists, instead of relying on human reason and spiracy, and the originators of the whole infa- the justice of their principles, have appealed to murderous bombs. The editor of a Socialist paper has been arrested, not because of his opinions, but because he incited to a riot. The Attorney and his assistants can go forward boycott, Prince Krapotkine says, is "certainly boldiy and keep at the good work until all a legal instrument," whereas the truth is that the traffickers in public trusts are in prison. it certainly is not, in some of the States, and the question is being fairly tested in the courts, which have thus far acted with remarkable impartiality, whether it is a legal instrument in

But whether it is legal or not, that and other means to which the Anarchists have resorted viction may not be so easy to secure in the other are clearly hostile to free institutions. Bombcases, but the moral effect of this morning's ver- throwing and boycotting are attempts of a dict will be felt in them all, and it is probable minority to coerce a majority. In their nature, that some of the guilty Aldermen, warned by they can be nothing else; there could be no Jachne's fate, will now be eager to lighten their occasion or pretext for throwing bombs or for trying to destroy the business of any man if the majority who make the laws desired the things demanded by strikers or Anarchists. Therefore, these acts are hostile to American freedom, which protects the liberties of citizens while the discussion of principles upon which laws shall be framed goes on. Civilized society, the world over, is being compelled to suppress Socialists and Anarchists, not because they discuss, but because they will not discuss; not because they want freedom, but because they try to rob the majority of their freedom.

A PLAN TO ISOLATE THE APACHES. Senator Fair, of Nevada, has proposed to the Secretary of the Interior a scheme for disposing of the Apaches which at least possesses the merit of novelty. There is a small island off been accomplished is the best evidence of that. the coast of Southern California called Santa And in the work that remains to be done we Catalina. It lies twenty-five miles from the expect to see no falling off in vigor, energy and mainland, southwest from Los Angeles. The climate is excellent, the fishing abundant, and there is enough good land to raise all the produce required. Senator Fair suggests that the United States buy the island, which is at present owned by private citizens, and deport the Apaches thither. He does not believe spondent's dispatches. Lord Hartington and that it would be necessary to guard them, the distance to the mainland being too great for enough Liberal votes with the aid of the Tories them to escape in any kind of a craft they could construct. He thinks all that would be necessary would be a small steam tender and crew to ply between the island and the port of that may be offered and to insist upon having a Wilmington, for the purposes of communication and supplies; and he is of opinion that if this plan is followed it will settle at least one Indian problem for all time. Unfortunately there are several "ifs" in the

way. In the first place the Indians might be put upon the island if they were caught; but at present the essential preliminary to deportation or any other scheme, the catching of them, namely, appears to exceed the utmost capabilities of our most experienced and renowned Indian fighters. Perhaps until they have been caught it is hardly worth while to consider what shall be done with them. Even Mrs. Glass, before instructing her generation in the mysteries of jugged hare, observes-" 5rst catch your hare." In the second place, it does not appear by any means so certain as Senator Fair represents it that the Apaches could not get there. They are intelligent and daring. They seems no adequate ground for supposing them incapable of devising some kind of boat or raft on which they might cross the twenty-five miles of sea that would intervene between them and would like to have Geronimo and his lieutenlina and left there without guards. And finally

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Speaker Husted's bill to abolish long terms of imprisonment for debt has passed the Senate by the significant vote of 26 to 1. This bill limits in prisonment for indebtedness of less than \$500 to three months, and for sums above \$500 to six months. It is, in fact, a sort of compromise, and while it does away with some of the most scandalous wrongs of the existing law it is still far behind the times in breadth of principle. The objection that lies against all imprisonment for debt when fraud is not charged against the debtor necessarily holds good in the present case. The presumption is that most arrests for debt occur when the sum involved is less than \$500. The debtors in nearly all such cases are poor men, dependent for the support of themselves and their, families upon some wage-earning occupation. Now to take the head of a family from his work and clap him in jail for three months, must result, in a majority of instances, in ruin to that man and his family together. Three months is quite long enough to insure the loss of the prisoner's position, whatever it may be; and long enough also to insure the exhaustion of whatever small fund the family may hold in reserve against an emergency.

Py the expiration of such a period the wretched debtor would have lost his means of livelihood, while in all probability his family would have not only spent all their money but been compelled to pawn or sell all their belongings to procure the means of subsistence. And for what rational end is such a fearful punishment inflicted upon men who may be entirely guiltless of any wrong intent? It should be perfectly clear to the least intelligent that if a man owes a debt the surest method to prevent and by a great majority of economic writers him from paying it, if he has no attachable property, is to imprison him. Free, he may earn enough to discharge at least a part of his liability. Locked up, he is rendered powerless to earn a dollar. The utter unreason, the perverse fatuity, of the underlying principle in all such legislation is so patent that the reluctance statute book altogether is nothing less than amazing. There is not a single consideration deserving respect that can be advanced in justification of any such legislation. In the majerity of the States of the Union imprisonment for debt has been abolished years ago. In all such States it was rightly regarded as a legacy

The pretence that it is necessary to retain the be maintained. In the States which have done scarcely a Sabbath for years has not witnessed the burden of precaution is put wholly on the

ent of The Tribune points out, a reconcili- its presentation in many pulpits. It is a strik- | vender and the lender, the primary effect is to ter of fact, imprisonment for debt seldom punishes the dishonest. It is a scourge to the unfortunate but clean-handed poor, and in their case it legalizes an amount of outrage and oppression such as the whole community would protest against if the victims were common criminals. Further than this, any law of the kind becomes the special auxiliary of the meanest and most revengeful class of small creditors-men who for a debt of two or three hundred dollars are prepared to drive a whole family to destitution and to wreck the lives of half a dozen innocent persons. It is a shame to put such an instrument of base spite in the hands of these people. As to fraudulent debtors, they are the only ones who ever ought to be put in jail, and there is no objection to punishing them reasonably. Speaker Husted's bill, however, does not meet the requirements of the case. It ought to abelish imprisonment for debt in all cases and for all terms, excepting when fraud is alleged; and even then the complaining creditor should be compelled to furnish bonds as a guarantee against malicious prosecution.

AN ARTISTIC INDUSTRY.

The establishment of any remunerative and useful industry is surely a more laudable work than the giving of thousands to support the indolent and thriftless. Such a work was that of Jean Grolier in the sixteenth century. On his return to Paris as Ambassador from Italy he brought a few artistic workmen from that country and liberally gave of his wealth and ability to the promotion of fine bookbinding in France. As the result of his patronage Paris, in an artistic sense at least, has kept the lead in that industry to this day. The enhanced value which a Grolier or other fine binding imparts to a book worthy of its covering is little understood by the general public. The object of the Grolier Club in this city is to cultivate a public taste for all the arts pertaining to fine bookmaking. By exhibitions, lectures and booktalks it has already done much to instruct even those who were considered connoisseurs.

A short time ago the Grotier Club exhibited a large collection of old artistic bindings, and many visitors were surprised at the number of original specimens of the sixteenth and severteenth centuries in the possession of a few collectors in this city. The club has now on exhibition samples of French, English and American bindings of this century. There are 168 specimens, representing the work of over fifty binders. Here are notable examples of book ornamentation, the Grolier, Maioli and Eve, Le Gascon and De Rome, worked by the best modern binders. The specimens of French work fill five cases, the English two, and the American two. France, as we have said, has always taken the lead in artistic binding, and other than Parisian booklovers have stoutly contended that no other country can approach its excellence in the art. In the past there have been good grounds for this claim, as English patrons have not evinced the same generous enthusiasm with French bibliophiles and as Americans have shown but little faith in the ability of their binders to produce anything creditable in so difficult an art. But it is a long lane that has no turning. It must be a very difficult work that American ingenuity cannot master. We think that both in originality of design and exactness and quality of execution the Parisian binders will have to be

careful of their laurels. On another page mention is made of a few of the exhibits in each national department of this Grolier exhibition. The excellence of a well-finished or ornamented binding consists first in the beauty and appropriateness of design, symbols not being a necessary adjunct; and, secondly, in the exactness, solidity and brilliancy of tooling. Rendering judgment on the national collections in accordance with these principles, we have no hesitation in pronouncing the American samples second to none in the exhibition. We believe that this excellence arises from two causes: painstaking care on the part of the American binders, and carelessness on the side of the French and English binders. While the American binder has been striving to excel in this beautiful art, his foreign rivals have been heedless in the execution of their orders for their American patrons, assuming doubtless that very little is known in this country respecting artistic bookcovering, and that inferior work could not be distin guished here from good.

SAVING BETTER THAN STRIKING.

A time will come, it is to be hoped, when labor societies will consider themselves under obligations, not alone to maintain the rate of wages, but to see that when earned those wages are rationally and usefully employed. Hitherto there has been too much question of what men should receive for their labor, and too little question of how they should expend their earnings. Workingmen insist that the sympathy of the public ought to be with them in their struggles to improve their situation. They do not reflect that to deserve this complete sympathy it is incumbent on them to show that they do not waste their earnings. If a man earns a thousand dollars a year, and chooses to spend a fourth of his income in superfluities, and, moreover, in mischievous superfluities such as drink, he cannot make much of a showing in complaining of his poverty. It is alleged that the drink-bill of this country is \$900,000,000. To apportion half of that outlay to the working classes is certainly not an unreasonable division. What a fund for the improvement of the condition of labor is here worse than flung away.

Even a retrenchment of 50 per cent in this one source of waste would produce a c.pital large enough to establish co-operative industries all over the country, and to give to organized labor the impetus which its leaders declare can only be supplied by money. But in face of the fact that the workingmen at present prefer to spend this great sum in drink, is it not nonsense to assert that they are handicapped in the race for prosperity by any hands but their own? Nothing more conclusively demonstrates the familiar axiom that the capitalization of wealth implies thrift. The capitalists are not, as too many workingmen seem to imagine, a class of wicked men who by some unholy means have got nold of masses of money. They are simply the men who have practised self-denial; who have saved instead of spending their surplus earnings; who have put it to interest prudently as opportunity served; who have always expended less than they earned. Hundreds of them began poor; not seldom by day labor. But even when they only earned \$1 50 a day they saved something, and this rule of life has brought them com-

The man who cannot practise self-denial will never be rich, though the hours of labor should be reduced one-half, and the current wages be increased a hundred per cent. The thrifty man can save out of the merest pittance. The unthrifty will fall behind on an income of \$50,000 a year. When the labor of a country complains of its condition at the same time that it is spending \$400,000,000 a year upon beer and whiskey, what can be thought of the gennineness of its grievances, of its intelligence, of its fitness for progress? Let it be admitted that under existing conditions every man is entitled to waste his substance as he pleases; it

it, he is entitled to claim as the effect of general injustice the material injury he has deliberately brought upon himself. American labor owes it to itself to help itself, and its first daty is not to disturb the national industry and commerce by unreasonable strikes, but to show that it has the self-denial, thrift and temperance which alone can lift it to a higher plane. While the enormous leak in the wage-fund represented by the drink-bill continues to drain away the earnings of labor it is impossible to regard as wholly serious the complaints advanced by those who pay that bill. All can see that they need not do it; that if they kept the money in their pockets two-thirds of their difficulties would vanish at once; that if they have not the force of character to refrain from seifindulgence, no legislation, no increase of wages, no shortening of hours, can help them permanently. They should begin with the conquest of themselves, and, that accomplished, all things will be easy for them.

A NOVEL SUMMER OUTING.

It is time for our fellow-citizens, kindly assisted by their wives and children, to begin to consider the question-where shall we summer? The watering-places are reviving; the people by the sea or on the mountains who subsist off summer boarders have relung their hammocks; the trains are running to Coney Island. Seeing how widely tastes differ, it is hardly worth while for any body to throw out suggestions touching the best place or the best way to take an outing. About all the giver of advice can profitably do is to insist that the principle of local option shall be applied to vacations. Let each sammer boarder act out his own pleasure, in case he has a clear conception of what that is, and if he hasn't, then perhaps he would do well to remain at home until he acquires

But while not presuming to direct the steps of those who are debating where they shall summer, THE TRIBUNE takes pleasure in calling the attention of whom it may concern to a vacation scheme which a Buffalo gentleman has projected. Here it is as unfolded to a reporter of The Buffalo Courier : Is a sunfolded to a reporter of The Buffalo Courier:

I'm considering the project of forming an excursion party to go to New-York via canalboat, starting about June 20. A congenial company on a clean boat under cool canvas awnings would find the trip a very pleasant experience. We could travel over the monotonous stages of the journey by night, spend several hours sight seeing in each of the chief cities along the canal, and pass away the felisure time on board playing games, rea ting, etc. The leasurely trip down the Hudson from Troy to New-York in the of a large steamer is a season of persetual delight. This is just the variation trip for one who simply wants rest." ne who simply wants rest. This novel proposition is by no means without its

attractive features. It would certainly afford those who embraced it an unruffled journey relieved by tranquil pleasures. And if the poet be correct who insisted that

"There is no Joy but calm,"

then certainly it has peculiar claims upon the general attention. Possessing some of the characteristies and none of the risks of an ocean voyage, free from the cinders of the railroad, less arduous than ascending in a balloon or descending in a mine shaft, a trip over the Erie Canal would be just the thing for those who fancied that sort of a trip.

A fine opportunity is now afforded the Superintendent of Public Works, the custodian of the canals, to make his mark by popularizing those waterways. If he can succeed in working up an enthusiism for canal travel among tourists, so that the Erie shall swarm with them this summer, sailing on the boats or cheering the patient mules along the tow-path; and if as a consequence the passenger receipts shall enable him to pay the expenses of the necessary canal enlargements and other meditated canal improvements without calling for either Federal or State aid-why then Superintendent Shan ahan will be unanimously voted the right man in

Ask for tickets by the Eric Canal route.

Speaker Husted has revived Senator Daly's bill providing for the election of Aldermen in this city on a general ticket and embodying the principle of cumulative voting, which enables a minority to secure its proper representation. The bill has been ordered to a third reading in the Assembly. In its present form the measure is thoroughly unobjectionable and promises a very decided reform. It ought to receive the hearty and vigorous support of all Republicans.

On the basis of a bequest to Wellesley (Female)

College made by Protessor E. N. Horsford in 1878. the trustees, in accordance with his advice, have opted a scheme, some provisions of matured and a which are of peculiar interest to all who are engaged in the work of education. Having in mind the fact that the work of teachers tends to become stereotyped and to decline in value, and believing that the teachers themselves are liable to suffer from nervous prostration and premature infirmity, the trustees and Professor Horsford have arranged that the heads of fourteen specified departments shall be eligible every seventh year to have one year's absence on half salary, to be spent in travel and residence abroad. The provisions governing the so-called Sabbatical year at Harvard permit this period of rest to be spent at home, and thus, in Professor Hersford's opinion, partially defeat the bject sought. The new scheme further provides for the increase of the salaries of professors after twenty-one years' service, by the sum of \$100 yearly for five years, and for their retirement upon life pensions varying from \$100 to \$500 annually after twenty-two years of service. Under the bequest this scheme would not go into immediate operation, but Professor Horsford, desiring to expedite the Sabbatical leave of absence, will provide the half salaries of two professors in each of the next three academical years. He names the president, the professor of mathematics and the professor of physics as three of the beneficiaries, and leaves the choice of the other three to the trustees. Only ladies are eligible to enjoy the grants and pensions. The trustees and Professor Horsford lope that similar advantages may be bestowed from other sources upon the occupants of those collegiate chairs which are not included in the administration of his bequest.

Senator Pierce thinks that Sterling is a muchabused man. No doubt Sterling thinks so too. But this opinion is not shared by a large number of the respectable people of Brooklyn. It must be a relief, though, to Sterling that the long agony is over. Now he can devote his entire time to the liquor business and not be bothered by Civil Service examinations or determined onsets upon Mr. Leaycraft's office.

The New-York World has been so busy with the affairs of its neighbors that it has neglected its own. In its eagerness to find fault with other people whole lumber yards in its own eyes escape its no tice. Yesterday it printed a most extraordinary report of Inspector Byrnes's extremely interesting and important testimony in the Jachne trial. The best parts were omitted, and what was left was umbled into an incomprehensible mess. But the ten-cent "want" advertisements were in their usual places, and no doubt The World's readers were entirely satisfied.

Confronted with the evidence establishing that it had told a direct lie about THE TRIBUNE, Mr. seccher's family organ labors in sad distresthroughout a column to describe its performance as "an ever-statement." The charge was that Tar THIBUNE had been silent on the Excise bill. The truth was that THE TRIBUNE had emphatically condemned the bill. The Post owed it to its readers to state that fact and to apologize with what grace it might for having so grossly deceived them. In stead it strives with pain and perturbation of pirit to let itself down easily from the ragged edge by characterizing the undiluted falsehood as 'an over-statement." However, in other articles in vesterday's issue it preached "reform" with great earnestness.

PERSONAL

Thomas Stevens, the bicyclist, who has been arrested on the frontier of Afshanistan while on a journey around the world, is not an Englishman, as reported by cable Mr. Stevens was born in Kausas, and is making his adventurous tour as the special correspondent of Mr. Poutney Bigelow's Outing.

The fine Draper medal, the first awarded by the Na

assuredly does not follow that, having wasted P. Langley, of the Allegheny Observators, is now to be The new Chair of Oriental Languages at Yale College has been finally accepted by Professor W. R. H rper, of the Union Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park.

At the close of the present college year will occur the demolition of the venerable mansion on Brattle-at. Cambridge, which was once the residence of General Millin, and afterward the home of Margaret Puller.

Mrs. Elise Darier, who died a few days ago at Geneva Switzerland, was the last surviving G-nevouse born under the old Republic. She was six years old when the French took possession of the city in 1798 and she always retained a vivid recollection of the event. In 1800 she saw Bonaparie go with his Manueluke Guirt to join the army in Italy, and a few years afterward sha was a guest at a ball given by Mme, de Stael.

Pasteur had an illustrious foreronner in Radama II, King of Madagasear. That saplent monarch, bent on discovering a universal panacea, to be administered hypodecmically, made a mixture of all the poisons to be found in the kingdom and then inoculated all his Ministers with it to see how it would act.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An interesting feature at the University Jubilee to be eld at Heidelberg, in August, will be an immense name ral inkstand, whatever that may be, weighing about sixty-five pounds, which an American student has brought with him from Texas.

"I see the Socialists of Chicago are in a ferment," ob-served the Judge.
"You surely are mistaken," replied the Major.
"Mistaken! Nothing of the kind. Duin't I see it in

"Can't help it if you did. Ferment means to work,
"Can't help it if you did. Ferment means to work,
"Can't help it if you did. Ferment means to work,
"Can't help it if you did. Chronicle-Telegraph. The educational influence of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, which is soon to celebrate its semi-centennial, may be appreciated from the following figures: Out of nearly 3,000 graduates thirty have become physicians, 1,800 teachers, 180 foreign missionaries, a much larger num

ber missionaries in the South and West, and 640 have

married professional men. A woman in Havana, Ill., is now living with her ninth

Mrs. Parrenn was at a very exchains a Land on Scheenibest, the other evening, and the hostess was asking about her daughter, whose health has not been good.

"Oh," said the lady, "Modile is not improving as I should like to have her. You see, the doctor told me she ought to try calisthenics, and I've best to every drug store in town, but can't find a bit anywhere. I sent to N. w.-York for some, but I ham't heard from there yet."—[Washington Critic.

They are contrasting two different styles of oratory in Congress, as illustrated by Congressmen Everhart and O'Neill. Mr. Everhart in a recent speech on the River and Harbor bill, talked about the Gordian knot, the serbouian bog, Jupiter and Danal, the fabulous shores of Calypso and Atlantis, the imprimatur of the Elzevirs, and the Palimpsests of the Vatican, ending up with a reference to Ezekiel swallowing the roll. Mr. O'Nelli, on the other hand, got up and said simply that the bill poked like a steal, but that he was in favor of it prorided St. Louis got her share of the pork. This is the sort of eloquence that St. Louis appreciates.

A brilliant surgical operation at the New-York Hospital recently removed the whole of a man's tongue. Herr Most were to undergo this operation he would be rendered practically harmless. Some naners have an unfortunate way of writing about

hings that don't exist as though they were facts. Here for instance is The New-Haven News writing about "the President's popularity."

President's popularity."

Brown-You have written quite a number of little poems I understand.

Green-Yes. I've filtred with the muses.

B.—Have your places been capied widely!

G.—Well, not my predictal pieces. I never saw any of my poetical pieces copied, but I wrote something in prose once that was widely copied. In fact there were few papers in the country that didn't reproduce it.

B.—Tan must have been very gratifying. Was your name attached to it!

G.—O. yes.

G.—O. ves.
B.—Was it a story or an essay †
G.—Neither. It was a testimonial to a patent medicine.
-[Boston Courier. The Philadelphia Ledger says that there are to be found

in Philadelphia a preponderance of level-headed mea who do not permit outside events to disturb their equilibrium. A great many New-Yorkers would thing that this is a mild form of death.

A novelist in one of the current magazines has his shot at the tenor singers, and wings a soult with a feather from the wing of the gray goose truth to make it go the straighter. "On the average," he remarks, "the tenor is not a very noble animal. He is as whim-scal as a woman, and a very whimsical woman at that, and vain beyond works." He quotes the opinion of a big mouthed basso he once knew, who, on being asked if he did not think a certain tenor was a pretty good fellow, replied—and with truly characteristic basso solf-complacency, it might have been added—"Yes, as good a fellow as a man can be who sings that cief." The author concludes by saying with feeble jecoseness: "I don't say that there are no exceptions to this rule, but, if there are, they have not come under my observation."—[Boston Courier. A novelist in one of the current magazines has his

The Toronto Globe is going to get some information on the labor question from its readers. It a-ks them to send it their views on this question on a postal card.

The mother led the bad boy into the woodshed by the ear, and having selected a phant shingle, was about to apply it where it would do the most good, when he said:
"Hol don, mar!" o, sir; that's the second time you've been in the "Are you going to strike, mar !"

"I am."
"Don't strike. Let us arbitrate." But ma wasn't a knight of labor, and she struck - Bot

The bakers of Pittsburg have struck for twelve hours

The basers of Fittsourg have struck for twelve nout and all daylight work. It will be immossible to concede their demands next winter, when there are only about hine hours of daylight in a day; but we suspect that they will petition the Legislature to enact a law compelling the almanae makers to put a few more hours of daylight in each twenty-four.—[Norristown Heraid, GENERAL ARTHUR LONGS POR SUNSHINE.

Ex-President Arthur was still suffering from cold yesterday, and he did not get up for his breakfast until after 12 o'clock. The cold has affected his lungs and he coughs considerably, but it is believed to be under control and does not give rise to any apprehension The damp, depressing atmosphere of the last is said to be the cause of the physical weakness from which the General suffers, and he verms for the bright sanshine and clear weather. Dr. Peters went to see him in the morning and was satisfied with his condition, and did not find anything to diminish the belief that the

THE GENERAL VERDICT.

CASTIGATION WELL BESTOWED, From The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

General satisfaction is felt over the severotrouncing the the New-York Times has received through
the columns of Tile TRIBUES. It is about as complete a
squelching as The Times has ever been compelled to sub-

THE BLACK SHEEP OF THE PLOCK.

Prom The Mir reapolis Tribune.

The New-Fork limes still enjoys the caviable position of being the only paper that is known to have been bribed in connection with the telephone matter. A FAILURS AT HIS CHOSEN TRADE.

Even as a liar and camminator, Jones does not panout ny better than Mr. Garland's Pan-Electric. SEES ALL THROUGH ITS OWN SPECIACLES,
From The New York Mail and Exercis.
The Himes is so "crossed" itself that it cannot believe that anybody is anything but crooked, or that anytransaction can take place without the bribery of someoody. It judges others by itself, and therefore keeps looking out all the time for fraud and corruption in all business transactions.

The Times is a newspaper influenced very much by its prejutices and its personal feelings. It has a low and vuicar opinion of journalism generally. It cut a sorry figure in the Pan-Electric Telephone business because it p-imitted its zeal to ran away with its limited stock of common sense. of common sense.

From The Endon Journal.

The New-Fork Learning Fost is about as friendly to American fishermen, in its comments on the Digby case, as if it were edited in Hanfax.

THE SUN'S ADVICE TO THE EVENING POST.

From The New York \* un.

Bah! Talk as much nonsense as you like, but don't tell

A QUEER KIND OF CALF.

A QUEER KIND OF CALE.

A QUEER KIND OF CALE.

The incendiary Exercing Fost says that no New-York morning newspaper commented on Thursday on the action of the Bar Association concerting the charges against Judge Domonue. And yet The Star published an esitorial that morning on these charges. Either the Editor of the Evening Fost does not read the star or he tells an untruth. We happen to know that he reads The star, because we once tectived from that a letter complaining of ins for speaking of The Fost as the "Melancholy Jacques." What a call the Post is

"Metancholy Jacques." What a calf The Post is!

RESOLVED HE SHOULD NOT KNOW ANYTHING.

"I never read the papers." said the blase geatieman, languistly. "I let my valet do that, and order him to tell me what there is fresh in the way of news."

"Then you do take some interest in what is going on."

"Not the singuistist, I assure you. I don't like to hear my valet talk either, so I had him subscribe for The New-York Evening Post."

A CERTAIN FEARFUL LOOKING FOR OF JUDG-MENT TO COME.

Washington Dispatch to The Chierge Tribune.

The Mu. womp lea arts are beginning to a france for the campaign of 1888, and have aireasly discussed privately how they shall combine to oppose Mr. Biains, To this end they have caliest a meeting which is to be held at a leading restaurant in New-York on the 13th link. When these contiemen will discuss means for defeating the Maine statesman's alleged ambition. The coterie is of course aimost entirely made up of those disgrantled ones who were conspicuous in the movement against Mr. Biaine in 1884, and it is thought quite probable that they will employ much the same enginery as was used in the last campairth. They have, beyont doubt, within a few weeks past become frightened at what they deem Mr. Biaine's efforts to shape affairs so that his cambiage may be among the possibilities of the next contest. That a concerted attack is to be made upon Mr. Biaine's quite certain, and it may be looked for in Boston or may develop in certain weekly publications in Palladeiphia. The meeting will, it is stated, be largely attended.